

Cohen, a Toronto drama critic whose success depends upon pandering to a basic Ontario prejudice, the tendency to criticize too much without ever questioning the standards for evaluation, a prejudice understandable in a society which had gobbled up culture greedily without ever producing any of its own. But during the 1960s young Canadians in particular began to demand that Canada become a self-sufficient country in its own right, especially in cultural affairs. They began to see Canada, contrary to the view long expressed by the social establishment, as a colony, as an emergent nation.

The emergence of Quebec obviously contributed to this sensibility in English Canadians, but a more important reason for the reevaluation was Canada's diminished role in international affairs. Because of accidents of geography and history, and the talents of her diplomats, English Canada had usually reinforced her weak internal culture with the relatively strong image of her role abroad. But during the 1960s these appeared certain contradictions between thought and action. If Canada really believed in a Commonwealth with true equality between white and black nations, for instance, why had she lent support through silence to Britain's policy in Rhodesia? Here was a clear example of Canada's sin of negligence: the basis for her foreign policy had not been initiative, even when she had the opportunity, but accommodation. In the United Nations, other signs of stress began to be felt. While committed in word to a policy of non-alignment, which made her popular in the Third World, in deed she never dared to confront the United States on crucial issues like the Middle East, Vietnam or even Peking.

VANISHING UNREALITIES

Of all issues, however, Canadian public opinion became focused most sharply on Nato. What Canadians seemed no longer willing to accept was the kind of inequality with which Lester Pearson reflected on the treaty in his *Reith Lectures*:

In Nato I saw more than a military alliance. Along with others, I hoped it might develop into a genuine Atlantic community, organized on a supra-national basis. That is why I was happy when Article 2, which is sometimes called the Canadian article—was put into the treaty to provide for co-operation on other than military matters.

History has shown that it is doubtful that France, West Germany, Britain or the United States regarded Nato as anything other than a military alliance. Perhaps Canada was misled into such great confidence in Nato by having invented the concept of "the north-Atlantic triangle" in the first place. But how do we account for Canada's silence in view of Nato's failures? With the knowledge of the United States, but not of the other partners, a Nato defence plan helped to set up a military government in Greece. Whatever the merits of this regime, it was no longer possible for Canadians to regard Nato as a cultural *entente*. Like Canada's other defence entanglements, Nato may be part of the price she must pay for enjoying the benefits of the American market. At the same time, her image in the Third World has become considerably tarnished, and opposition has developed everywhere to the stated goals of her foreign policy.

The discovery, or rather rediscovery, that Canada was a relatively weak power in international affairs coincided with the collapse of certain internal myths, which, for such a young country, had brought about a disproportionate amount of intellectual paralysis. For these myths had stated a number of fundamental untruths which one could find in works of history, literature, and political science. One myth asserted that Canada had grown from colony to nation when in fact she had merely substituted for British, constitutional, colonial status. Another myth stated that Canada was a country with no social classes. Yet this classless

image, produced and consumed by the middle income group, overlooked an inflexible system of stratification: only in 1961 was the first treaty Indian appointed to the Senate, the first Ukrainian to the cabinet, and the first Italo-Canadian as a parliamentary secretary.

A third myth, most damaging of all, concerned race. One of Canada's recurring arguments for cultural superiority over the United States was that she had avoided a racial conflict. But this was the result of a long series of injustices: until 1962, Canada had admitted practically no Africans, Indians, or West Indians, and only a trickle of orientals; within her borders, she had badly ill-treated her own blacks in Nova Scotia, her Acadians in New Brunswick, her Métis in Saskatchewan, and her native Indians everywhere. During the 1960s, these myths, the warp and woof of Canadian ideology, were shown to be inaccurate and misleading.

Many of the most cherished values were coolly destroyed in a single volume: John Porter's *The Vertical Mosaic: An Analysis of Social Class and Power in Canada* (1965), a milestone in the country's intellectual history. Porter demonstrated that Canada was far from being "classless": it possessed a complex structure which had emanated from geographic, demographic, ethnic, and economic factors. The structure was conservative, low in mobility, wasteful of human resources, and potentially self-defeating. His volume also contained a stern indictment of Canada's intellectuals, who had almost invariably and without dissent supported the injustices of the status quo. A good example was the Canadian historical school, consisting of Donald Creighton and his students. Their conception of history was that of a skillful and romantic narrative totally lacking in analysis; for them, history was made by men, politics, and constitutional change. There was no attention paid to the larger economic and social forces; as late as 1953, Creighton dismissed Marxism as a "heresy".

Canadian political scientists were no better: since the reign of Mackenzie King they had sanctified the loose combination of opportunism and brokerage in politics which had taken precedence over the debate of real issues. In the socialization of the scholar and the intelligent citizen, however, a special place was reserved for *liberal humanism*. In English Canada the correct ideological tone was maintained by importing professors from England at about the same rate as the Anglican Church imported bishops. Because of the homogeneity of background and outlook among scholars, dissent was rare, and the illusion was maintained that the intellectual was somehow "above politics". Commenting on this clericaly, Porter remarked: "It would probably be difficult to find another modern political system with such a paucity of participation from its scholars."

But intellectuals were only a small part of the problem. From their point of view, Porter's volume was not so much a signpost to the future as a tombstone for a past age. During the generation of Harold Innis, when his work was desperately needed, no one had had the insight to write it; during the 1960s, when it appeared, many of the more abrasive injustices it documented were being redressed. Education was made accessible to the masses for the first time, patronage of the arts began on a gigantic scale, and new men made their appearance in all menial social hierarchies. But old attitudes persisted, largely because the increases in educational opportunity did not qualitatively alter the kind of formation young Canadians were receiving in the secondary schools.

The task of examining this aspect of Canadian culture fell to an independent group of educators who recently published their results under the provocative title *What Culture? What Heritage?* The author, A. B. Hodgetts, directs the National History Project for Trinity College School and the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. Hodgetts and his associates spent two years conducting interviews in both English and French

high schools throughout the country. They also spent long hours observing the dynamics of classes in social studies. Their short, readable report is the strongest, best documented indictment of the archaic goals of civic humanism in Canadian schools ever presented to the public.

ONE-SIDED HISTORY

Hodgetts tells his readers frankly that "much of the standardized Canadian history taught in . . . school systems is antiquated and fundamentally useless". Not only useless, but bigoted. English Canada tends to teach its young people a "white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant political and constitutional history of Canada", while French Canada emphasizes the role of the oppressed warrior saint in the formation of a racially distinct religious state. In each case the heroes of history are different, and it is no wonder that mature English and French Canadians do not recognize each other's profiles as being "Canadian". For the third group of Canadians who are neither French nor English in origin, but who now make up one-third of the population, there is, officially speaking, no history at all. They must fit their backgrounds as best they can into one of the two dominant ideologies.

Laying stress on indoctrination, Hodgetts concludes, destroys the spirit of debate on civic issues which is the goal of courses in social studies; alarmed at the apathy towards politics among all Canadians, he finds the root of the problem in the non-controversial, textbook manner in which students are programmed to regurgitate a series of answers to pre-defined questions. Extending his analysis to history teachers, he finds as well the assumption widespread that past and present events have no relation to each other, that Canada's history is a series of isolated moments in "an account of uninterrupted economic progress". Perhaps Hodgetts is unfair to younger Canadian historians in both French and English universities, who are now fully engaged in social history.

The effects of this change, however, have clearly not filtered down to the level of the schools. Here, the students, often bored, turn to American history, which is filled with debate and controversy, and teachers make matters worse by employing American social models for Canadian situations in which they do not fit. As a result, there is a continual reinforcement of detrimental American influence in the schools, while there is little if any mature response to the real challenge which American history presents for every Canadian.

At a recent conference in Toronto, Hodgetts persuaded a group of educators to set up an independent foundation for the study and transmission of the Canadian heritage in schools. Its role would be a counterpart to the highly successful Canada Council, but directed towards national rather than international goals. Given the turgid mixture of religion and ideology in Canadian schools today, Hodgetts and his colleagues will have a difficult time avoiding the pitfalls of regional and ethnic chauvinism.

If Porter and Hodgetts are reasonably characteristic of Canada's present mood of self-criticism, the most eloquent representatives of the country remain essentially a part of the old order. The most brilliant of these is Northrop Frye, an ordained minister turned literary critic and head of his sect's college in the University of Toronto. Frye's criticism, which consists of a secularized theological exegesis, is almost universally admired in Canada. Frye is a virtuoso performer, and, like most virtuosos, unlikely to have any successors, not only because of his erudition, but because he has elegantly sidestepped the central critical debate of our time on the relation between literature and society.

In contrast to critics like F. R. Leavis, Raymond Williams, and, on the Continent, Walter Benjamin and Lucien Goldmann, Frye conceives of literature and criticism to be part of a self-contained system. For him, criticism is a commentary on the

given, not a critique of it. "If criticism exists", he says, "it must be an examination of literature in terms of a conceptual framework derivable from an inductive survey of the literary field." The key word in this definition is *literary*. Frye's answer is a literary mythology.

In every way there is a structure of ideas, images, beliefs, assumptions, attitudes, and hopes which covers the view of man's situation and destiny, generally held at that time. I call this structure a mythology, and its units myths.

But Frye's mythology is just the superstructure, slightly disguised, and his union of anthropological, theological and literary motives hardly conceals a fundamentally conservative version of Methodism. Frye says nothing about the social system, because in order to develop his typology, he must assume a static social hierarchy as an a priori principle. From the vantage point of recent Canadian experience, he also reveals a failure to conceive a universe of symbols which speak to him through mixed media. In contrast, he reduces visual and symbolic modes to literary archetypes; he compresses all artistic experience into the renaissance mould of the Word. A distasteful and characteristic Canadian intellectual, he is none the less growing out of touch with the currents of the contemporary generation.

That generation is presently experiencing, among other pressures, an old-fashioned nationalist revival. In French and English Canada the causes and manifestations are different, but oddly, there are some common factors unnoticed by both parties. In Simon Fraser University in British Columbia and in the Université de Montréal, for instance, allowing for vast differences between the societies, the grievances stated by student leaders are highly similar. In provincial politics, as well, Quebec and Ontario have both presented Ottawa with a list of demands, containing numerous identical items.

What appears to be happening is the manifestation of nationalism in a regional guise. In English Canada at least, the causes of the new national sentiment are not primarily Canadian in origin: like the national movements of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, this version of a familiar melodrama is the anti-thesis of a thesis originating in the United States. S. M. Lipset has called this dialectic "revolution and counterrevolution": a simplification no doubt, but one which indicates that, traditionally, irrational anti-Americanism has always provided a scapegoat for the recurrent Canadian personality crisis. The present wave of nationalism however is more serious because of the gravity of the events which initiated it: the war in Vietnam and the plight of the Negro. Through these specific issues, the question of Canada's economic interdependence with the United States has been reopened in the wider context of the American empire. Its anger has been fanned by a number of minor events, like the refusal of the Johnson government to extradite Hal Banks, a convicted labour leader, in response to an open bribe, and the recent unearthing of a map in the office of an unspecified oil conglomerate on which Canada's arctic islands are designated "disputed territory".

A more serious issue has arisen over the war in Vietnam, which the Canadian people oppose, but which the Canadian Government openly supports through the supply of industrial products and raw material without which the American effort would collapse in a few weeks. This issue has been inflamed by the presence in Canada of American nationalists who have willfully forsaken their citizenship: in 1967 alone, according to the United States Army, there were about 53,000 deserters, many of whom fled to Canada. In addition, with the example of the Negro before them, French Canadians have begun to regard themselves as colonial subjects manipulated by the economic systems of English Canada and the United States, a complaint which has been taken up in Newfoundland, the Maritimes, and the Midwest.

Canada's traditional love-hate relationship with her superpower, which thus appears to be a period of difficulties. However, the only way of viewing the problem in terms of the United States is to see it as a problem with Canada. There is, of course, no economic question, as the parent company, on making such a move, however, a museum director soon discovers that most foundations are invested only in American securities. Thus a national Ontario museum, faced with an enormous surplus of local interest, falls victim to a policy of calculated cultural piracy. Young Canadians are demanding an end to this state of affairs. They want Canada to help a productive capacity in never developed a leadership, a genuine quality, not a mere group of indigenous artists resorted to in times of national crisis, and a new set of rules of the game which is not a total accommodation of American interests.

But what is the real prognosis for Canadian culture? A lot will depend on the federal government. Unlike Britain or the United States, it is at once the largest patron of national or provincial culture, and the organization most likely to strangle it to death. Canada possesses a vast land mass and has settled it in an unusually rationalized, civilized way. The country is now run by a monopoly of para-governmental agencies which are all becoming dependent for their continued existence on the mass media. An act of government patronage, therefore, like the recent renewal of the radio and television mandate of the C.B.C., has two sides.

On the debit side, the government, by controlling funds, channels of expression, and art forms, may subtly educate and tranquilize the people. Canadian newspapers do not so much offer radical criticism of the government, and journals like *The Spectator*, *The New Statesman* or *New Society* simply do not exist in French. Government programming and unopposed consensus is the inevitable result. An example is the recent "task force" on housing and urban development. Urbanization has proceeded more quickly in Canada than almost anywhere else, and it was expected that the government would pay some attention to the crisis. In the government organized a television-drama in which the major actors were the legislators and the consultants in population management, while the minor roles were

filled by Canada's disinherited. At the end of the review everyone was confused and the government viewpoint emerged like an historical inevitability. Whatever the merits of its proposals, it had clearly mastered a new set of techniques in positive thinking. They promise to become a familiar sight.

On the credit side, the government has only sporadically supported institutions of national importance and international quality. In spite of the recent addition of a Department of Cultural Affairs to the foreign office, and the presence of an energetic Secretary of State, under whose ministry national culture falls, Canada has done little, especially externally, to eradicate its traditional reputation for philistinism. Outside official circles, however, Canadian culture is beginning to hum. Montreal is still Canada's only international metropolis, and French Canada is still its chief cultural asset, but Toronto and Vancouver are much improved, and there have been signs of a veritable culture mania in the Midwest.

The least that can be said is that, at the end of the 1960s, Canadian culture is stronger than it was at the beginning: that the patriotic search for a folk-culture, whose roots, being essentially non-existent, were so difficult to trace, has been abandoned; and that, if Canadian arts and letters, are not yet international in quality and scope, they are moving in this direction through the development of autonomous cultural regions. For the first time, English Canada and not just Quebec possesses an audience for its popular literature and entertainment. The perennial exodus of talented Canadians has not ceased, but it has decelerated. Monde-chaï Richier has reflected that when he was twenty-three he had virtually no choice but to leave Canada and establish himself abroad. If he had to make the same decision today, he might still leave; but the decision would be more difficult.

In the next two weeks we shall be printing two further articles on Canada: "Canadian Literature" by Professor George L. Parker and "Mass-media in Canada" by Joe Medjuck.

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What they really said

The question of the publication of official material is beset by two opposite arguments. One is that a person dealing with public affairs—whether it be as parliamentarian, jurist, civil servant or cabinet minister—will not feel fully free to act according to his judgment and conscience if what he says and does is written down and publicly recorded. If, runs the argument, my views are to be published, they had better be the sort of views the public likes to hear. Frankness gives way to performance; positiveness to qualification. The effect on the wider audience is more important than the objective disposal of business. We still recognize this argument in the case of juries and (with a somewhat modified enthusiasm) in the case of the internal deliberations of cabinets and government departments. Most strongly of all we feel it in our affection for the secrecy of the ballot box: for it was on the argument that a man should identify himself publicly with his views that the

old defenders of open voting resisted the progressive supporters of the Ballot Act.

The other argument, which is perhaps more popular today, is that as much as possible should be published as soon as possible and with the maximum degree of accuracy. Secrecy, on this view, is at best a necessary evil. In the case of parliamentary reporting the issue was joined and settled over Wilkes, and the result is embodied in the name of Hansard. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the difference between a reported and an unreported Parliament is one between distinct types of institution. The first is a forum for discussion and decision; the second is an assembly providing leadership for a nation. Reporting changes profoundly the relationship between the assembly and the nation, and the initiation of Hansard is probably more important in the history of Parliament than the changes of membership and methods of election brought about by later Reform Bills.

In Hansard we have the amplest record of national democratic leadership by an elected assembly though the public given to its debates that the world has yet produced. The proceedings from 1803, when the Press Gallery was first authorized by the Speaker, until the end of the nineteenth century, fill no fewer than 500 volumes, which are now being reprinted by the Kraus-Thomson Organization: a venture on a scale which no publisher, until fairly recently, would have dared to contemplate, though now the reprinting of extensive official records has become something the imagination must try to grapple with. The parliamentary record for the twentieth century is probably at least as bulky, even though the period is rather shorter. The sittings were

longer, and the bulk is further swollen by the innovation of "written answers".

When one thinks about the twentieth century, and especially the past twenty years, one can begin to see the slow poison of the argument that ultimately publicity is likely to be self-frustrating, and that reported speeches will be made more and more for the record. Predictable postures and prearranged announcements crowd out the individual contributions that give expression and form to public opinions. But however much one may sneer at Gladstone's ponderousness or suspect Disraeli's sincerity, their speeches were not scissors-and-paste jobs. The nineteenth century provides, without any doubt, the golden age of the Reported Parliament.

The importance of Hansard goes beyond politics. By telling us what men really said, over a period which has now lasted nearly a hundred and seventy years, it provides a unique record of spoken English. The record of Parliament will interest not only the historian but the student of language. It should be fruitful material for tracing the gradual changes in the sense of words, and the style of expression. Admittedly the language of Hansard is not current casual speech, but it has a good claim to represent what contemporaries would accept as good spoken English, as distinct from literary English. There can be no source less tainted than Hansard for study of the evolution of spoken English and the discovery of its fundamental grammar.

A second extensive Kraus-Thomson reprint exemplifies the other side of the publication-versus-privacy conflict. The archives of the Foreign Office for 1920-38, com-

sisting of papers which in the past were most jealously guarded, are now being made available. They form an Index—which is the subject of this reprint—running to 60 volumes, which will be published annually as each new crop of papers emerges from its thirty-year privacy.

The papers indexed here form a very large archive, and it is clear that during these years the practice of the Foreign Office was of most other government departments to preserve copies of papers which found their way into their files. No doubt many of these papers are still in the hands of government departments, but it is not, and it cannot be. The papers would sink under its own weight, and the researcher overwhelmed by the material. A great mass of papers, for it was the living ghost of the past, would be the chief liability of the future. From our own point of view, it is purely practical reasons, then, that only a part of our records, and only a part of our records, will be made available. So the ironical result will be that generations will probably be informed about the day-to-day activities of late twentieth-century men when we are about to go to the end of the world.

So if the record of what they said leads in the end to the loss of set attitudes, the reviewer who they really did is going to be in the publication of a record. It seems likely that the historians of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries will be served rather than those who have either on earlier periods, when the idea of the materialist has thinned the material, or, where the idea of a new encounter wholly new pro-

"I didn't really mean to frighten the children. It was one of those days when I'd got no money and they were all crying for food..."

Mothers Alone: Poverty and the Fatherless Family
Dennis Marsden
50s
"A challenging book"
Lena Jeger

"I knew I was adopted since I was thirteen, although I wasn't told I was twenty-one. It was just suspicion over the years... Knowing and suspecting all these years I think had a bad effect on me."

Children Under Stress
Sula Wolff
42s
"This is an admirable book which deserves to be widely read."
Anthony Stonor
The Sunday Times

Allen Lane
The Penguin Press

Harding and 'the era of beautiful nonsense'

RUSSELL: President Harding. His Life and Times, 1875-1923. 691pp. Eyre and Spottiswoode. £4 15s.



1920. Warren Gamaliel Harding—a not very prominent Senator from Ohio—was elected President of the United States. He was a man who was not a body that was adorned by, or not, and it cannot be. The papers would sink under its own weight, and the researcher overwhelmed by the material. A great mass of papers, for it was the living ghost of the past, would be the chief liability of the future. From our own point of view, it is purely practical reasons, then, that only a part of our records, and only a part of our records, will be made available. So the ironical result will be that generations will probably be informed about the day-to-day activities of late twentieth-century men when we are about to go to the end of the world.

Some of the minor crooks added to the gaiety of the nation and one of the ladies of easy virtue suggested to some scholars that she had provided a model for "Lorelei Lee". The election of 1924 showed that the moral indignation of the nation did not work against President Calvin Coolidge.

But the Harding memory was wounding all the same. After all, the Republican victory had defeated many hopes. It had not "broken the heart of the world" as Woodrow Wilson predicted. When in 1929 the roof fell in there was some feeling that the crash, if not a punishment for the Teapot Dome, was a punishment for the ethical looseness of a great many institutions from the National City Bank and the Methodist Board of Temperance down. For the Harding era was the era of the triumph of the "experiment in purpose" to quote Mr. Hoover's too frequently misquoted phrase, Charles Francis Adams II had described General Hooker's headquarters as a cross between a brothel and a bar room. "Chancellorsville punished that; the Depression punished worse sins in the Senate, the White House and the various Washington equivalents of *la place aux cerfs*. An immediate best-seller, Samuel Hopkins Adams's *Revelry* fixed the picture of the reign before the deluge for millions of Americans.

Then came *The President's Daughter* asserting that Senator Harding had begotten a child in his office in the Senate and had continued his un-American amours even in the sacred White House. There was booze as well as adultery and, almost worse, the Department of Justice, or its head and his closest collaborators, were more than suspected of doing well out of providing immunity from pursuit of bootleggers by the Prohibition slushes. Those were the days when, by a tactical error, a Capitol policeman arrested the Senate bootlegger and when the splendours of the cellar of the Secretary of the Treasury almost equalled the splendour of his art collection. It was the age of Al Capone as well as of Nan Britton. Harding was Aaron Burr if not quite Benedict Arnold. Slander flourished with more than normal American lushness. A rascally private detective, Gaston Means, peddled slander. Extravagant charges were made, not to be equaled again till the waves of slander swamped the already leaky ship of state commanded by President Johnson.

We are now far enough away to assess Harding—if not his cohorts and his age—more kindly. We know more about the history of the Teapot Dome. We have seen scandals possibly more wounding to the body

politic than the Teapot Dome or the Veterans Bureau. Texas, rather than Ohio, has become the sample of what is wrong with these United States, and the sense of original sin is not to be caused or cured by the "Old Time Religion". We know that gentlemen still prefer blondes and we are perhaps pleased to learn when a senator is involved in a heterosexual scandal. "All that the brigand apple brought" is now fully domesticated in Washington. It is time to have a fresh look.

There has already been an English fresh look by Andrew Sinclair, whose highly intelligent books about the era are brushed aside by Mr. Russell. But for British readers Dr. Sinclair has the advantage that he has had to explain to himself, before explaining to his countrymen, the geography, the flora and the fauna of American politics, nowhere lushier than in Ohio. Mr. Russell especially objects to Dr. Sinclair's assertion that Harding was aiming at the presidency as early as 1912, on the ground that Harding was too lazy to aim effectively at anything, and in his political, as in his sex, life, he waited till the pass was made at him but was prepared to accept it.

Mr. Russell attributes far more importance to Harding's family origins than to any varieties of political ambition. The American title of *President Harding is The Shadow of Blooming Grove*, the Ohio village where the migrating Hardings settled. But the importance of Blooming Grove for Mr. Russell and the Harding family is that there fell the shadow of alleged Negro descent, a shadow that intermittently darkened all the life of the future President and was one of the scandals that were formally discussed and put aside when the High Command of the Republican Party began seriously to consider Harding's "availability". For then (or now) no airy references to Pushkin or Dumas père could wipe out the stain of "nigger blood". Legal bastardy would have been better! It was not the only shadow cast on Harding's availability, for there were rumours about his sex life that would hurt in a state where militant Protestantism was a great Republican asset.

How genuine the shock that would have been felt by the Republican leaders, had they known all the truth, is hard to estimate. The great Republican boss, Senator Boies Penrose, was famous for his sexual as for other forms of prowess. He had successfully escaped matrimony for, as he said, "I have never written a letter to a woman you couldn't chill beer on." But while his not very dignified amours did not weaken his hold on his senate seat, his notoriety prevented his becoming Mayor of Philadelphia. For it was still the official American theory as it was expounded by a credulous Emerson to a naturally startled Carlyle that all worthy American young men went to their marriage bed virgins like their brides. The White House was even more, despite the famous case of Cleveland, banned to fornicators and adulterers, than even Philadelphia City Hall. And Harding was most decidedly not one of Emerson's pure young men. His father was reported to have said it was a good thing that Warren wasn't a girl for he would have been in the family way all the time. To amend *Oklahoma*, he was just a boy that couldn't say "no", and it is easy to believe that he was, as much seduced as seducer. For even in Ohio, sex reared its ugly head among "the fur". (Was it not the state of "Kate Chase Sprague, daughter of that good Episcopalian, Samuel Portland Chase, who put 'In God We Trust' on the coinage of the Civil War?)"

That Harding was what is now called a playboy was widely known in Columbus if not in Marion, yet

it was in Marion that Harding was involved in a love affair that would really have been ruinous, for it was with the wife of a close and trusting friend, a woman of formidable character and jealousy, the recipient of many, many letters very unlike those sent by the prudent Senator Penrose. One of the great attractions of this book is that we can benefit by the deserved serendipity of Mr. Russell and the devotion to his duty of an archivist who defied the wrath of the dead President's family and had copies made of Warren Gamaliel Harding's correspondence with Carrie Fulton Phillips.

Carrie Fulton had escaped from Bucyrus, in which Miltonically named village she reluctantly taught school. She married a dull, rich, loving man, James Eaton Phillips of Marion, and not unnaturally developed a bad case of Bovaryism. The tall, handsome, eloquent, idle newspaper editor was her destined prey. But not only was Carrie far more formidable than poor Emma, her lover had a wife quite as formidable and with the advantages of a legal status, money of her own, and the means of being very nasty indeed.

The story is comic for us, but not for the actors in this small town novelette. The comedy is increased by the fact that the Harding family have managed to ban the publication of the actual text of Harding's love letters, or letters of implausible exculpation. They appear in rows of dots, opening the American mind to a wide range of speculation—and what the American mind can do in that way, the recent and odious slanders against Lyndon B. Johnson and his wife have shown. At last the deceived husband learnt the humiliating truth. His wife had not only cuckolded him, but her pro-German attitude in the First World War made her highly suspect. It was a story that Theodore Dreiser could so easily have written out at excessive length and with excessive solemnity. Mr. Russell tells it very well.

The much more public story of Nan Britton was simple and touching. Nan was what was then called a flapper, who fell in love with the handsome senator as high school girls today fall in love with crooners, athletes, astronauts. She was not simply one of the girls who go to Hollywood ready to sleep their way to the top. Harding was probably the man in her life, but that was partly because he was President and partly because he died before all the gilt came off the gingerbread. Her narrative, *The President's Daughter*, is an effective and highly readable *plaidoyer*, much superior to its successor, which is an expression of indignation that the Grand Old Party would do nothing for the daughter deprived of her father.

There remains the most formidable of the women in Harding's life (at the present state of knowledge, one hastens to add)—Florence Kling Harding, formerly Mrs. De Wolfe. She was called "Duchess" by her husband not altogether affectionately. Mr. Russell suggests: she was a good if hard businesswoman, far more industrious and capable than her second husband. She suffered her graceless son by her first marriage and in her ambition recalls Mrs. William Howard Taft. She had none of the looks or charm of either of Woodrow Wilson's wives, or of Grace Coolidge, to name only the dead, and when the brief period of glory ended in death and disaster she was an obvious target for abuse and slander. Long before *Macbride*, she was the victim of comparable slanders. And she could not but be aware that her husband, amiable, popular, good-looking, was also regarded by most people who were close to him as a lightweight, fit to be the "publisher" of a small town paper, fit to serve in the Ohio legislature, fit even to serve in the United States Senate—so long as he knew and kept his place.

His political career had been chequered. His flamboyant oratory was in demand in difficult and evasive situations. He looked and sounded the part of the traditional senator, and had his own literary style for which "orbundity" is an inadequate adjective and for which old rhetorical clichés of the type called in Ire-

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Government Archives in South Asia

A Guide to National and State Archives in Ceylon, India and Pakistan

D. A. LOW, J. C. ILLIS & M. D. WAINWRIGHT

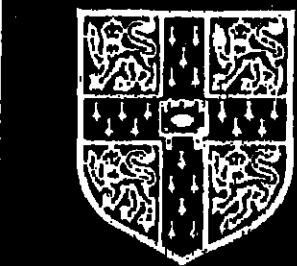
The first systematic guide to National and State Archives in India, Pakistan and Ceylon, which provides systematic information about the historical material relating to the modern history of South Asia.

The lists of holdings are arranged by country and individual entries are in alphabetical order. The name and address of each archive is usually given, with the officer in charge, the authority in the relevant government responsible for its administration, and the latest rules of access. There is also a short historical account of the administration of each archive, a note on the nature and extent of its holdings, and a brief guide to any published aids to reference. 85s. net

Archaeometry Editors: E. T. HALL & M. J. AITKEN

The natural sciences have an increasingly important involvement in archaeology. *Archaeometry*, the bulletin of the Oxford University Research Laboratory for Archaeology, is the only journal devoted to this growing field. Articles, by chemists, physicists, archaeologists and art-historians from all parts of the world, are as specialist as necessary but authors are encouraged to provide explanatory material so that their work may be understood by readers from other disciplines.

Archaeometry is published annually. Volume II, July 1969, is the first to be published by Cambridge University Press. Subscription 40s. net per volume



Journal of the History of Science

Mr. Russell suggests, with a brilliant insight, that, no doubt *mutatis mutandis*, the popularity of "Ike" was like that of Harding, but what has been said of President Grant could have been said of President

legend for it to be posthumously ruinous to the reputation of Harding, who was seen as the tool of the leading senatorial oligarchs at the best and the partner of small town crooks at the too frequent worst.

Even his impressive cabinet leaders and their achievements damaged the man who had made them his official advisers. Andrew Mellon had been "for a few years," the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton¹. By the time President Hoover exiled him to London, he was just "the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Carter Glass"². The Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, later to be one of the greatest of Chief Justices, had had us his greatest triumph the Washington naval treaties, but when the Japanese attacked, disaster at Wake Island, Guam and Bataan was alleged to be the consequence of his unjudicial blindness. Neither of the great businessmen of the cabinet, Mellon and Hoover, stopped the tariff follies of the Republican Congress, and Harding had no good advice to listen to. (If Harding was to blame, what are we to say of President Hoover?) Of course, the critics, especially after 1929, were selective. Hughes and Hoover got no credit for stopping a labour injunction sought by Harry Daugherty that recalled Mussolini's Italy more than even Olney's Chicago, Hardian's

mity to Debs was only noted as a stick to beat the nation of the non-magnanimous. The eminent politician Howard Taft and Clarence Lowell, who had been using as a means of getting the States into a better league with Nations, were regarded as knaves or both.

Harding's pathetic admission of his own incompetence was for the dossier, not a proof was less self-satisfied than Buchanan. The drab politician, the drabber politics of the "beneficial nonsense". It is quite a lot to be said for there was something to be said for Warren Gamaliel Harding, the grasping and the "Duchess". All that was said is said in this gentlemanly book. At any rate got away from *Reverly* and from Guston Meant, who knows?—perhaps in turn the righteous and the Robert Taft, the American unconsciously asserting should stop being a Me-

son of health, he should be a monumental health and the for what is the finest form

se, these do at the Uni- under Pro- global Asso- hion Lit- erature ounded in ondon it- self the In- stitute omms, A. J. book grant ides of modern as past and h overseas of inter- culture, and ch research Museum facilities at 200 miles to academic nd aesthet- ical. I think that phrase prescription many pro- n, not neces- ng-term, we- outside Lon- donce, And,

to Cabbian on Tuesday possible. Mamma *along* v- You may imagine the au- her, but she is so wonder- & calm, I fear for her h- a home coming! Th- he on Tuesday if possi- ham."

What a tragely I—tho- self one cannot but feel- be spared Uncle Ed- decay, & even Grand- Thomas Arnold short sh- What a contrast to our feel- long wasting! I feel a poor Lucy Whitehead devoted to him, & after- ward forward of the voy- not been able to see him in life.

I was still weeping over graphs of Mamma's gra- the proofs came this morn- your dear letter, which came in with the telegram.

Goodbye my dearest. You will wait for me, I know, that you will wait that in spite of all intelligence there was a most va- affection between you.

To me he was always itself, I shall miss him, my- Yours

I will write as soon as fresh details.

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DONALD W.
156 Lambeth Road, London

Collier and P

Sir,—The evil that John P-
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by Professor Schoenbaum in
"The Crimes and Repentance
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which may well be interest-
lier's bones is the invaluable
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tion, 1848-49 of Pepys's Diary
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In his characterization of the author gives due weight to his religious and literary attainments, and his golf. It is, however, a little surprising to find how little space is given to the university of which Young himself was such a boast as student and, until recently, as professor.

In writing of the postwar years, Sir Malcolm Knox's Douglas Young speaks of his "devotion to Heggelian and vintage claret." In justice to the late principal he should find a line sure Young was a man of the academic tradition and in recent years is very large of Sir Malcolm Knox's academic appointments—and appointments in particular.

Thursday, your letter, or stay for

F Arnold mother. May "They will be

ures of Mr ore false and y evidence, et the instan- e frame as

printed with doorman and pital of Pusey

TERSON, E. East Street,

Keene (June 1904-1984) was certain in his mind that I should write the book. He wrote that a responsible and reviewer Professor Keene of Japanese World War. We heard was a democratic society one hundred million. Collected. Hundred million. That

Keene is talking about the fact that it is not safe to say more or less than a patriotic person would say about the fact that the British Empire is a schoolboy's remarks when he recorded words to Philippa in reference to the six bourgeois of Calais. The citation is: "Dame, I can deliver, but I wish you had."

"patriotic" Windus and American e

Unarmed, and with a trivial
felled Thich's choicest youth . . .
264, my Italian.

PHILIP H. M.
Department of English,
Arts and Sciences, Eastern
University, Richmond, Kent
U.S.A.

Galsworthy the P.E.N.

Sir,—In the biographical note
at the beginning of the early
"The Forsyte Chronicles"
by Penguin Books, it is stated
that Galsworthy founded the P.

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Industrial Archaeology
The Journal of the Historical
Industry and Technological
Society
Vol 6 No 3
A
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& P. N. Jarvis
THE ANCIENT 'SPRAT'
FISHING WEIRS IN THE
SOUTH OF IRELAND
Arthur E. J. Went
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Books received

Architecture

GRILL, MARGARET. *Churches of the Isle of Wight*. 107pp. Winchester: Winton Publications. 24s.

The Isle of Wight has numerous ancient churches and for visitors attracted by these and interested in what they contain this is a useful companion. The surveys from every architectural period from Norman to Victorian Gothic are indicated and the main descriptive text is followed by a classified list of church treasures. The book has some seventy photographs and includes a list of books and articles useful for a more specialized study.

Classics

HERODOTUS. *Translated by C. R. Whittaker*. 467pp. Heinemann. 25s.

The importance of Herodotus' history of the period A.D. 480 to 238 is not denied, for it is the only account by a contemporary to have survived intact. Cassius Dio's history being available only in an epitomized version, but his value as an historian is not rated very high. It is the merit of this useful edition that there is not only a long essay on Herodotus and the value of his evidence, but a full and up-to-date historical commentary throughout the text. The reader can thus easily check the veracity of those dramatic and rhetorical touches which make Herodotus a more lively and enjoyable author to read than is traditionally believed.

PLUTARCH. *Moralia*. Edited and translated by F. H. Sandbach. 418pp. Heinemann. 25s.

Though enough of Plutarch's literary output remains to fill twenty-five volumes of the Loeb Classical Library, yet the so-called *Latin Classics* Catalogue shows that even more has been lost and the fragments, here collected and elucidated by Professor Sandbach with exemplary scholarship, do not require more than one volume. A few come from lost *Lives*, the remainder from other named works, in particular from the *Commentary on Hesiod's Works and Days*.

Education

McFARLAND, H. S. N. *Human Learning*. 128pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. 16s. (Paperback, 8s.).

Insight into the processes of learning is clearly vital to the teacher. Professor McFarland gives a helpful analysis of the complexities of the subject with sections on the pre-school, primary and secondary age groups, as well as some stimulating suggestions for further thought.

MACKIE, MARGARET. *Educative Teaching*. 200pp. Angus and Robertson. 42s.

Miss Mackie thinks that the aim of schools should be to produce "not a group of experts but interested and active thinkers", and she describes how this aim can be fulfilled in classroom terms with special reference to Australian society. The practical advice to the budding teacher on such topics as the first lesson and how to keep discipline are in general unexceptional, but readers in this country will find more original that section in which she reviews educational theory with an eye to Australian democratic values.

History

ABDUL MAJID KHAN. *The Transition in Bengal 1756-1775*. 370pp. Cambridge University Press. £4.5s.

The way in which the traditional Mughal organization of Bengal was gradually taken over and transformed by the British has received increasing attention from the historians of British India; but the contrast between the two systems, and the clash between the protagonists of each have never been brought out more clearly than in the present

work. Dr. Abdul Majid Khan shows how, in Indian eyes, Clive appeared, not as a Company man, or even as an official of the British Crown, but as a Mughal *mansabdar*, Nawab Sabut Jang Bahadur, deriving both title and authority from the Mughal Emperor. The prevalence of this view, and the consequences deriving from it, presented formidable obstacles to the determination of Warren Hastings to institute an administrative system more in accordance with reality; and it was the misfortune of Muhammad Reza Khan to become involved in the resulting clash of interests and temperaments. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Hastings behaved both harshly and unjustly, while Reza Khan displayed a magnanimity of mind which ought to have been a lesson to Indians and Englishmen alike. An excellent book.

BEARDWOOD, ALICE (Editor). *Records of the Trial of Walter Langelan*. 370pp. Royal Historical Society.

Walter Langelan, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, was brought to trial in 1307 by Edward I for fraudulent dealings when royal treasurer during the previous reign. The documents recording the proceedings, which lasted several years and ended in the bishop's release, have been carefully edited, though with an inadequate introduction, by Dr. Alice Beardwood. The texts themselves, which are not perhaps of great general interest, may be used to illustrate the financial operations of the treasurer's office at the beginning of the fourteenth century.

GARDEN HISTORY SOCIETY. *Occasional Paper No. 1*. 28pp. R. G. C. Desmond. 31 Marksbury Avenue, Richmond, Surrey. 10s. 6d.

The first paper published by this society reflects one of its principal concerns, the preservation and restoration of Britain's great landscape gardens. The president writes in his introduction of the principles of the eighteenth century as "humane, sensible and functional", and most of the subsequent papers relate to the problems of restoring and reclaiming the great gardens of that age.

GRAHAM, FRANK (Editor). *Cornwall 100 Years Ago*. 80pp. Newton Abbott: David and Charles. 30s.

This collection of 130 prints shows Cornwall as artists saw it in the earlier half of the last century. Many are taken from Allan's *Cornwall Illustrated* of 1831, and there are vignettes from Henry Besley's topographical volume of c. 1860, and paintings by Turner and Stockdale. Skillfully reproduced and arranged, they convey the atmosphere of an older, wilder Cornwall.

WAGNER, ANTHONY and others. *Royal and Princely Heraldry in Wales*. 24pp. Tabard Publications. 6s.

Packed into this modest but colourful booklet is a mass of information about the Welsh. In Tudor times Welsh bards and genealogists collaborated with English heralds to produce a scheme whereby arms were assigned to each of the royal and noble families of Wales. Major Francis Jones, Wales Herald of Arms Extraordinary, has provided details of each family. Occasionally there is a reference to charges in the arms, but we might have been enlightened about some of the other charges illustrated. Indeed, there is the making of a fuller book by Major Jones on this Tudor exercise of assigning arms to genealogical groups which covered some three-quarters of the Welsh people. While some of the arms reflect Welsh gallantry in battle—Howel Gawn in the French wars, for example—it would not be surprising if some of the charges reach back into the dim Celtic past.

Charles, Prince of Wales, is descended from Gruffydd ap Cynan, King of Gwynedd, but bears the arms of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, who died in 1282, as an insouciance on his achievement of the Royal arms. He has a number of badges, and a special flag for Wales, but his most famous badge—the three ostrich feathers—was not, apparently, won from the Blind King of Bohemia at Crécy, but

may have originated from the Black Prince's mother, Philippa of Hainault. So much for legend.

While the booklet is primarily intended to cover Welsh heraldry, it also contains neat summaries—of the histories of the Princes of Wales and of the Royal insignia—written by specialists (Garter King of Arms and three heralds) and it is a bargain at the price.

WILLIS, ARTHUR J. (Editor). *Canterbury Marriage Licences 1781-1809*. 407pp. Arthur J. Willis, Hambleton, Lymington, Folkestone, Kent. £7.10s.

This volume continues for another twenty-nine years Mr. Willis's transcripts of the marriage licence registers of the diocese of Canterbury. The only change noted in the form of the records is that the church is not named where, as in most cases, it was that of the parish where both parties resided. In addition to a full index of surnames there is a list of naval vessels and of regiments mentioned in the registers.

Politics

APPADURAI, A. *The Substance of Politics*. 573pp. Oxford University Press. 28s.

Written primarily for university students and originally published in 1942, this book is so sensibly arranged and at the same time is so comprehensive that it makes a strong appeal to the general reader. After examining such topics as the origin and purpose of the state, the conceptions of law, liberty, and sovereignty, the author deals with the history of government, with modern constitutions, with the types of government in ten different countries, and proceeds finally to analyse the functions of unitary and federal states, rigid and flexible constitutions, separation of powers, the electorate, and the legislative, executive and judicial arms.

ROWE, ERIC. *Modern Politics*. 16pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. 16s. (Paperback, 8s.).

Another of the now familiar short texts primarily for students of sociology. The study of politics, like that of industrial relations, has been changed by the intervention of sociologists, in particular by their interview surveys which have tried to find out something about how people actually behave as distinct from how institutions are supposed to work. Though Mr. Rowe insists that the effect of this is a "difference of emphasis" and "not a revolution", he sensibly combines the two approaches. The result is a well-ordered introductory review, useful both to students and to readers with a less formal interest.

Religion

CUTLER, DONALD R. *The World Year Book of Religion: The Religious Situation*. Volume 1. 1,039pp. Evans. 6s.

This mammoth book contains contributions from fifty-eight highly qualified persons, dealing not solely with Christianity, but with the religious situation in general in the modern world. That world is predominantly "secular", and religion is more often ignored than treated with open hostility, yet as these essays show something that has hitherto been characteristic of man on earth cannot be ignored by thoughtful people. Reinhold Niebuhr in a perceptive foreword notes that secularism dates back to the seventeenth century, and then asks: "Why has religious faith persisted for three centuries after the first triumphs of modern science?" That is an important question which deserves, but does not get, a section to itself. It is significant that from the time of its first appearance, religion in the form of Christianity was urged to adapt itself to the current Gnostic/Hellenistic thought of the age, and that such urging has been constant ever since. At present it is urged to become "secular", though how it should do so is seldom very precise, and at some stage in this volume, or perhaps in the next, some members of the team ought to be invited to consider

what the advice means, and if religion should, or could, make the attempt.

HARRISON, D. L. W. *Common Prayer in the Church of England*. 134pp. S.P.C.K. 10s. 6d.

The Dean of Bristol published the first edition of this useful book in 1946; it needed to be revised in 1959, and now ten years later it is once more in need of revision. The dates are a reminder of the strains and stresses through which the Church is passing in the process of a piecemeal revision of its Prayer Book, due to the failure of the 1927-28 attempts to produce a complete book. If the confusion was great forty years ago, it is even greater today. Before the Revision there had been a common form of worship in England; the Anglican reforms, while making changes, aimed to keep it so, and their work survived without much change into the modern world. Today, in addition to the work of the Liturgical Commission, a further complication has been introduced by the action of bishops and clergy who adjust their services as though revision had already taken place, and one may be forgiven for wondering if the ideal of a common way of worship has altogether gone.

Science

HALACY, D. S. *They Gave Their Names To Science*. 140pp. Macdonald. 18s.

Out of the hundreds of names he might have selected to illustrate a scientific career, Mr. Halacy singles out a few about whom not as much has already been written but whose work is nevertheless of importance in many areas of science touching our lives today. Mendel is perhaps the only one of top rank; Mach was considered more of a philosopher than a scientist until Mach numbers became known to every schoolboy; Nobel wins his place by his prizes rather than his science; the Doppler effect and the Geiger counter secure two of the entries; Carnot's heat cycle, Van Allen's radiation belt, and Moscovice's effect have become household terms, but few may identify Mohorovicic as the discoverer of a discontinuity in the earth's crust. Corioli's student of the effect of the earth's motion on moving bodies (including bath-water), is apparently a last-minute substitute for Dewar, whose name appears on the jacket but not in the text.

Social Studies

McLEISH, JOHN. *The Theory of Social Change*. 95pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. 21s.

Marx, Miliuski, Freud—as interpreted by Gordon Rattray Taylor—and Talcott Parsons are the theorists whose work is considered here. Each is given an expository essay and a biographical sketch; the book ends with a comparative analysis of the four theories.

What made Dr. McLeish pick these particular theories for discussion? His brief preface merely says that they are of "contemporary significance". But the significance of Marx, whose writings shape the thinking of half the world, is surely different from the significance of outside academic circles. And though Freudism has in its way been almost as potent an agent of change as Marxism, Mr. Taylor's fanciful extension of psychoanalytic theory is not in the same league.

As an introduction for students the book is misnamed. The eccentricity of the subject-matter is not balanced by any liveliness in the writing. The bibliography is the conventional list of scholarly references, when what the young reader needs is to be guided to the most accessible original sources and given some idea what he will find there. All in all the book is expensive, superficial and not particularly helpful.

MORRISON, A. and McINTYRE, D. *Teachers and Teaching*. 200pp. Penguin. 6s.

This is the clearest and most searching handbook yet on sociological aspects of teaching. The teacher's role is examined, from his effective-

ness as an instrument of education to his role as a parent, the rest of the world, and society as a whole. The structure of groups in the classroom and the sociology, enter the scene, and the training of teachers. It is a book, long to consider, but intelligent book long to be gathered on the shelves and goals.

Sports and Pastimes

HOTELS, JURY, and FRECHWATER FISHER. *S.K. Kadoša*. 132pp. 12s. 6d.

The art of angling is essentially unchanged—Egyptian times, and whether hoping to migrate fish, the ancient examples of the with a bony skeleton, are more than 15,000 years old. The fish, fresh, salt or brackish, and mode of life is a ecological account of habits and mental conditions.

Most of the book is fifty-five beautiful, accompanied by a detailed account of the location of the species, enthusiasm and love of authors and the skill photography have created a delightful book related by both angles lovers.

Travel and Topography

ATHERTON, PAUL. *Robert Nicholson's son's Guide to the River*. 140pp. 12s. 6d.

In its format this book is the length of the Thames, to Ogilby's maps; the map of the river, often called length of a narrow page, ded by notes on every along its banks, or first-hand, the cover the whole course on the In addition there is a useful general information.

The Blue Guides. Vol. 1. *Adriatic Coast*. Ed. by Rossiter. 241pp. 8s.

For the serious sight-seer, it is ideal. It begins with one on the history and the art and architecture of Dalmatia. Later it is the Adriatic Coast, in place, even small villages, beginning with detail, and a general going on to such places as hotels, steamers and then giving a short history. After that, the palaces and monuments, described, with a mention of which has artistic value. It is a useful index of place, at the back of the book, are beautifully designed; they include not only plans but maps and the Plitvice Lakes and the Caves and the Forum of Blue Guides' reputation for excellence.

Mr. Rossiter tells us that of the fovy rare and the part of many people gone into the preparation of the book, and that the welcome ends of the Government's development of the Adriatic Region so that coastal will escape the coastal resorts of Spain.

KARLSSON, ELLIS. *Mozambique*. 196pp. University Press. 25s.

This tale of a coastal Mozambique follows a familiar pattern. Detailed actual business of the spread with practical details and the planning

Librarians

WIGHTON PUBLIC LIBRARIES

APPLICANTS are invited for the positions of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN and JUNIOR LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the Wighton Public Library, which is situated in the town of Wighton, near Easington, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum, and for the Junior Librarian is £800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Wighton Public Library, Wighton, Easington, by 15th September, 1969.

BRIDGESHIRE AND DISTRICT LIBRARIES

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the Bridgeshire and District Libraries, which are situated in the town of Bridgeshire, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Bridgeshire and District Libraries, Bridgeshire, by 15th September, 1969.

LEIGH PUBLIC LIBRARY

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the Leigh Public Library, which is situated in the town of Leigh, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Leigh Public Library, Leigh, by 15th September, 1969.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the London Borough of Havering, which is situated in the town of Havering, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, London Borough of Havering, Havering, by 15th September, 1969.

BOROUGH OF GILINGHAM

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the Borough of Gillingham, which is situated in the town of Gillingham, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Borough of Gillingham, Gillingham, by 15th September, 1969.

BRIDGESHIRE COUNTY LIBRARIES

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the Bridgeshire County Libraries, which are situated in the town of Bridgeshire, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Bridgeshire County Libraries, Bridgeshire, by 15th September, 1969.

LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, which is situated in the town of Tower Hamlets, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Tower Hamlets, by 15th September, 1969.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the University of London, which is situated in the town of London, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, University of London, London, by 15th September, 1969.

SHROPSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the Shropshire County Library, which is situated in the town of Shropshire, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Shropshire County Library, Shropshire, by 15th September, 1969.

HAMPSHIRE SENIOR ASSISTANT STOCK CONTROL HEADQUARTERS

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of SENIOR ASSISTANT STOCK CONTROL HEADQUARTERS. The post is part of the Hampshire Senior Assistant Stock Control Headquarters, which is situated in the town of Hampshire, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Senior Assistant Stock Control Headquarters is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Hampshire Senior Assistant Stock Control Headquarters, Hampshire, by 15th September, 1969.

University of Salford Library

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the University of Salford Library, which is situated in the town of Salford, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, University of Salford Library, Salford, by 15th September, 1969.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the Assistant Librarian, which is situated in the town of Assistant Librarian, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Assistant Librarian, Assistant Librarian, by 15th September, 1969.

ASSISTANT MANAGER

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT MANAGER. The post is part of the Assistant Manager, which is situated in the town of Assistant Manager, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Manager is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Assistant Manager, Assistant Manager, by 15th September, 1969.

VACANT APPOINTMENTS AND PUBLIC NOTICES, &c.

LANCHESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the Lanchester College of Technology, which is situated in the town of Lanchester, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Lanchester College of Technology, Lanchester, by 15th September, 1969.

MOUNTAIN ASH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the Mountain Ash Urban District Council, which is situated in the town of Mountain Ash, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Mountain Ash Urban District Council, Mountain Ash, by 15th September, 1969.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHEND-ON-SEA

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the County Borough of Southend-on-Sea, which is situated in the town of Southend-on-Sea, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, County Borough of Southend-on-Sea, Southend-on-Sea, by 15th September, 1969.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the County Borough of Sunderland, which is situated in the town of Sunderland, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, County Borough of Sunderland, Sunderland, by 15th September, 1969.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the Surrey County Council, which is situated in the town of Surrey, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Surrey County Council, Surrey, by 15th September, 1969.

PERTH AND KINROSS COUNTY LIBRARY

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the Perth and Kinross County Library, which is situated in the town of Perth and Kinross, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Perth and Kinross County Library, Perth and Kinross, by 15th September, 1969.

BOROUGH OF RADCLIFFE

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the Borough of Radcliffe, which is situated in the town of Radcliffe, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Borough of Radcliffe, Radcliffe, by 15th September, 1969.

SHROPSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the Shropshire County Library, which is situated in the town of Shropshire, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Shropshire County Library, Shropshire, by 15th September, 1969.

WOLVERHAMPTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the Wolverhampton District Council, which is situated in the town of Wolverhampton, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Wolverhampton District Council, Wolverhampton, by 15th September, 1969.

COLLEGE OF LIBRARIANSHIP WALES

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the College of Librarianship Wales, which is situated in the town of College of Librarianship Wales, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, College of Librarianship Wales, College of Librarianship Wales, by 15th September, 1969.

SHROPSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the Shropshire County Library, which is situated in the town of Shropshire, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Shropshire County Library, Shropshire, by 15th September, 1969.

ASSISTANT CATALOGUER

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT CATALOGUER. The post is part of the Assistant Cataloguer, which is situated in the town of Assistant Cataloguer, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Assistant Cataloguer is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Assistant Cataloguer, Assistant Cataloguer, by 15th September, 1969.

BRANCH LIBRARIAN

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of BRANCH LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the Branch Librarian, which is situated in the town of Branch Librarian, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Branch Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Branch Librarian, Branch Librarian, by 15th September, 1969.

MOBILE LIBRARIAN

APPLICANTS are invited for the position of MOBILE LIBRARIAN. The post is part of the Mobile Librarian, which is situated in the town of Mobile Librarian, and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be required to assist the Librarian in the management of the library, including the acquisition, classification, and cataloguing of books, and the supervision of the staff. The salary for the Mobile Librarian is £1,200 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Mobile Librarian, Mobile Librarian, by 15th September, 1969.

LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH

APPLICANTS are invited for